THE STATE REPUBLICANS.

Arrival of Delegates at the Syracuse Convention.

NEARLY A UNIT FOR CONKLING.

The Wisdom of a Pledged Delegation Discussed.

Enthusiastic Preparations for To-Day's Convention.

Kings County Gives a Solid | Wyoming Cooking Conking Unpledged Vote.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21, 1876. The gathering here of republican delegates from all parts of the State to select delegates to the Presidential Convention, at Cincinnati, on the 14th of June next, promises to be eventful in many ways. The Convention will open at eleven o'clock to-morrow, at Wiating Hall. Few of the delegates made their appearance in Syracuse until an early hour this morning. Mr. A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Committee, was the first prominent delegate in town. He arrived at a late heur on Monday night. Then followed Postmaster James, Honry A. Glidden, Clerk of the Senate, and several other republican officials from New York city. Nearly all the leading mombers are located at the Vanderbit House, and little excitement more than that experienced at an ordinary political gathering is mani-The large majority of the delegates with I conversed during the day thought it advisable to pass a resolution pledging New York's seventy votes to Conkling, but some meditating countrymen from counties in the northern part of the State, who were found later in the day, considered such a proceeding injudicious, to use a mild term, in view of the present state of public affairs.

Parlor No. 76, of the Vanderbilt House, is the headquarters of the State Committee. Here each delegaon was invited to report on its arrival. Mr. Corsoil, the political commander-in-chief of the hour, per-sonally directed routine preparations for to-morrow's Convention. The main proposition agitating many of the delegates relates to the expediency at this particular time of sending a pledged body to Cincinnati. In discussing the points to-day with some of these gentle-men from Onondaga, St. Lawrence and other counties, before the main delegation arrived, a few were found entirely outspoken against the giving of a pledge to Conkling or anybody else. They claim that mighty changes may take place in public sentiment between now and the assembling of the National Convention. We live in an age of exposure, and it is doubtful on whose devoted head the heavy axe of public exposure may next fail. With the examples of Belknap, Pendieton and others before the eyes of the American people it is considered but prudent to stay the doctrine of "pledging" until the political skies become clearer and the ghoul of investigation is clutched by the throat.

Within the past few months, these delegates say, we have seen the mantle of honesty torn from the shoulwho held their heads high in the front ranks of American history have been compelled to bow before an outraged constituency in shame. Our Cen-tennial year has been darkened by exposures of common theft even among members of the Cabinet in Washington. The air is thick all around with rumors against the name and fame of many who to-day are trusted leaders among the people. Is it safe, then, to piedge a body of seventy intelligent men nearly three months in advance of their action? It natters not whether the man is Conkling, Blaine or any body else, the principle is the same. They also put the question this way:—Supposing Secretary of War Belknap still remained high in the confidence of the tountry, supposing he was a man eminently beloved by the republican party, the finger of fate had pointed him out as a fit and eligible candidate for President, the delegates from his native State had pledged themselves in advance to hoist his name on their banner at the National Convention as-tandidate for President of the United States, and there afterward came the calcium light of such exposure as has recently shocked the whole country, scattered to the winds, recoiling on the party that made it, and going far toward the defeat of a second ice, no matter how stainless his record. On the

CONKLING'S STRENGTH as a Presidential candidate is vigorously discussed by his numerous friends here. They scorn the idea that his name is to be pressed before the Cincinnati Con, rention simply as a politicial dodge. They want the indorsement at Winting Hall to-morrow in periect good laith, so that the blonde Senator can go into battle with the colors of the Empire State floating over his head. They assert that he is the man above all others mentioned who can carry with him a good assurance of victory with Cameron's Pennsylvania and and Grant's powerful influence in the Southern States, it is contended his success in November next stands beyond question. Some argue that the administration influence cannot be counted upon as the sale Grant element for Conking; that it might have been before positive proofs of corruption were brought home to the very closests of the White House. There seems to be strength in this statement, but the vast leverage of place and patronage in political contests must not be underestimated. Men will work assiduously on the side on which their bread is buttered. The immense political machinery brought under control by the Ireasury, War and Navy departments, Custom thouse, Post Office and hundreds of other government bureaus cannot be despised. It carries with it one-half of the battle. vention simply as a politicial dodge. They want the

cannot be cespised. It carries with it one-half of the battle.

SENATOR CONBLING'S PRINKDS

here claim that if he receives the nomination for President at the Cincinnati Convention he will go before the country backed by all this influence, and no other can secure it with such thorough unanimity and hearty support. Then it is urged he has always been a strict party man, faithuit to the cause of republicanism under good and evil report, the zealous and talented defender of its rights and principles. Delegates who talk in this way evidently speak from conviction. Many of them, to be sure, are office-holders, and they, as politicians, know the value of organization and discipline. Added to Conkling's well known abilities as a public man, they recognize in him the rare gut of advoit political leadership, coupled with an immaculate record. Around him the republican party—the live workers who make themselves felt on election days in this State—will rally to a man. No name can be desere to the radical republican than that of Roscoc Conking. He was always ready to go to the front when danger and dissolution threatoned his party. His eloquent speeches were spread broadcast throughout the State when the campaign warmed, bringing the nervous and doubting back to their duty, and questly healing ulcers of discontent within the ranks of the organization itself.

It is for these reasons vigorously annunciated that a large band out of 423 delegates, accompanied by a number of friends, came up to Syracuse to-day and to-night or the purpose of pressing the claims of Mr. Conking on the Convontion. They insist he is the most available candidate, and that the republican state ticket in November will receive an immense beneat from such a nonmation. It is also urged that it will discriptine the local republican organizations as they have never been disciplined before, in strong contrasts with the divided democratic councils, brought about by Tammany's biundering management for the past three years.

At the rooms of the State Committee this evening, with the aid of the official, I figured up as near as could be ascertained, Mr. Conkling's strength and those of his opponents on the continuing of a pickiged delegation. The following in the result:—

Connicte.

Conditate.

Fote.

Counties.	Candidates.	Vot
Albany	Conking	1
Aflegany	Conkling	
Broome	Conkling	
Cattaraugus	····· Conking	
Cavusu	····· Conkling	
Chautauqua	Conking	
Chemony.	Uninstructed	
Chenunyo		
Chaton	Conkling	******
Commbia	Conkling	*** ****
Cortland	Conking	*******
Dulawara	Conkling	* *****
Distribuse	Conkling	*******
Pens	Conkling	******
Laure .	Conking	******
Land believe		*******
Catton and Hamitte	unstructed	******
Tunon and namino	nConghag	******
areche	Conkling	
Heikimer	Conkhng	******
Jeneraon	Conkling	******
Kings	Conking	******
Mew to	Conking	*******
Piniston	Couking	******
Madagon	Conkling	******
Manroe	Conking	******
New Turk	Conking	*******

ï	Onondara	Conkling	
в	Ontario		
3	Committee of the commit	Chinacenesed	
8	Orange	Conkling	
	Orleans,	Conkling	
8	Oswego	Conkling	
9	Otsego	Conkling	
1	Putnam	Conkling	
9	Queens	· Uninstructed	
8		Conkling	å
	Ronsselaer	" (Uninstructed	i
í	Rockland	Conkling	
9		Conkling	
8	Santan	Conkling	
8	Saratoga	Uninstructed	
	Schenectady		
		Conkling	
	Schuyler	Conkling	
38		(Conkling	
	Steuben	· Uninstructed	
	Saffolk	Conkling	
	Sutlivan	Conkling	
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	Westchester	· [Uninstructed	
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Delegates in favor et a piedged delegation to Conk-ling.
Delegates uninstructed.
Delegates uninstructed.
Delegates to vote for an unpledged delegation.... The afternoon and evening trains brought up State Senators Harris, Booth, Tobey and Woodin; General J. N. Knapp, Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn; J. M. Matthews and Joseph D. Warren, of Buffalo; George Dawson and Henry Smyth, of Albany; Congressman Platt, Congressman Davy, Jacob M. Patterson, chairman of the New York City Ropublican Central Committee; Dock Commissioner Salem H. Wales, Collector George H. Sharpe, Thomas Murphy, Aidermen Hess, Billings and Howland; ex.Judge Dittenhoeffer, Assemblyman Englehardt, General Dennis, F. Burke, Rufus B. Cowing, Colonel Charles S. Spencer, Speaker James W. Husted, Commissioner Stiner and a host of others.

GEORGE W. CURTIS,
who has taken so determined a stand in favor of sending an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati, arrived here at hall-past eight o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the Syracuse House. Anxious inquiries were made as to what the gentleman intended to do in view of the particular rôfe he has assumed. It is said that he will make a speech in opposition to the programme so carefully mapped out by the republican leaders, but vigorous efforts are now being made to prevent any scenes which might disturb the harmony of the Convention.

THE EXPLEMENT ON SECTION OF SECTION OF

leaders, but vigorous efforts are now being made to prevent any scenes which might disturb the harmony of the Convention.

THE UNPLEDGED CONSULT TORKHER.

A meeting of delegates from Westchester, Oncida, Columbia and St. Lawrence counties was beid at eleven o'clock to-night, in the room of Mr. Curts, at the Syracuse House. A general conversation took place as to what policy was to be pursued; but no programme was arranged up to the time of closing my despatch. Bitter opposition, however, was manifested to the pledging of the delegation. Mr. Curtis made several neat speeches to the assemblage, which numbered about thirty. He acknowledged that his side of the House was in the minority as far as the Convention was concerned, but the principles which they maintained had the larger mass of votes behind them. It was time for the republican party to cry "Hait!" One of the delegates from Westchester expressed a wish that the Convention should be put back for two months. The Custom House, Post Office and Internal Revenue bureaus had seat their delegates here by the score to pack the Convention. They had everything well in hand At this point a delegate from Kings county rushed into the room breathlessly, and stated that his locality had concluded to cast a solid vote-thirty-one—against a pledged delegation. This statement was received with murmurs of applaine. The meeting was then regularly organized, with Mr. Curtis in the chair and Assemblyman Forster as secretary. Some definite plan on the part of the appointments will undoubtedly be agreed upon before the Convention assembles to-morrow. Another meeting will be held at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, immediately before the Convention assembles to-morrow. Another meeting will be held at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, immediately before the Convention assembles or is called together; but there seems little chance of success from this combination, and it is entirely apparent to my mind that conklings's friends will carry through their programme to a su

Mr. Dawson, of the Albany Eccasing Journal, permanent chairman.

SIGNS OF WEARNESS.

To night the Vanderbill House and the other hotels are crowded to their fellost capacity. The halls, vestibules, reception rooms, bar rooms and every possible place where anybedy can stand are impassable. The dolegates as they arrive roport in parior 76, where Mr. Heary Gledden, Secretary of the State Committee, records their names. Mr. Cornell is prosent and welcomes each delegate with a cordual shake of the hand while they are conducted into a shall private room back of the main parior than a shall private room back of the main parior than the caucaning takes place. The stocacy of Senator Cobaling's elaims seems to meet with not regularly disciplined opposition. An advisory and cautious tone prevails the discussion among delegates. I have found several wno would give way as a piedged delegation if any decided opposition arises in the Convention. Some few independent spirits are found among the delegates, who grumble at the one sided turn events have taken. These are thorough anti-administration men; they talk of the great danger which threatens the republican party of this State from a close alliance with Grant and his officials. They contend that the handwriting on the wall indicates conclusively destruction of all who affiliate with the present administration or give the slightest countenance to its acts. They have no objection personally to Mr. Confkling; on the contrary they believe him to be the exemplar of political greatness in New York State and just the man to lead the party, but they want him to be less of a on the contrary they believe him to be the exemplar of political greatness in New York State and just the man to lead the party, but they want him to be less of a Grant man and cut loose from the moorings, which already begin to creak and tremble over the chasm created by Belknap and men of his class. These are the real feelings which animate several of the anti-Conkling delegates to the Convention which assembles here to-morrow. Two of the delegates from Onnadaga county told me that their choice for President was Blaine, first and last. They think his recent Washington career has swelled the popular current on its flood tide he could now be safely carried into the White House.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUE.

Several members of the Union League Club came as delegates from New York city. They claim the resolution passed by them recently in antagonism to the administration was intended by no means as a reflection upon Senator Conking, and consider it much better policy, however, to permit the delegation to go from Wieting Hall to-morrow perfectly untrammelled.

It is likely the Convention will conclude its labors teday.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

ROCHESTER, March 21, 1876. At the Brockport charter election to-day the repub-licans elected M. M. Oliver President by 98 majority. At Charlotte the republicans elected S. H. Barons President by 50 majority.

INFLATIONISTS' STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the new Democratic (green back) State Committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse on the 15th inst:-Messrs, Gideon J. Tucker, Marcus Haulon, John W. Crump, Richard Schell, George Hoffman, Theodore E. Tomlinson, John McCool, all of New York; Pliny Freeman, of Queens county; B. Gedney Tompkins, of Westchester county; William G. Mandeville, of Columbia county; Manessa M. Dickinson, of Rockland county; Edward O'Reilly, of Uister county; George O. Jones, of Albany county; S. Oscar Cross, of Washington county; John F. Keuworthy, of Warren county; John Reid, of Franklin county; Luke Dodge, Schenectady county; Thomas P. Sanders, Jeferson county; Ruger B. Millet, Oneida county; George G. Breed, Oswego county; Oney Sayles, Onondaga county; Britaniel A. Robinson, Cayaga county; Wheeler H. Bristol, Tioga county; Jeremiah McGuire, Chemung county; Thomas J. Henley, Monroe county; George Sprague, Niagara county; John B. Adams, Eric county, and J. B. Smith, Cattaraugus county. The members of this committee will hold a meeting during the present week for the purpose of calling a Democratic State Convention to choose a delegation to the St. Louis Convention on the greenback and anti-resumption platform. Crump, Richard Schell, George Hoffman, Theodore E.

CONVENTIONS FOR MARCH.

New York Republican State Convention at Syracuse

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Lancaster, to-day, March 22.

Rhode Island Republican State Convention, at Providence, to-morrow, March 23.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, March 29.

Vermont Republican State Convention at Burlington,

Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus, March 29. Mississippi Republican State Convention at Jacksont

Mississippi State Convention of Colored People a

REMOVAL OF JUDGE MOSES.

MONTGOMERY MOSES, CIRCUIT JUDGE OF SOUTH CABOLINA, FOUND GUILTY AND REMOVED. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21, 1876. Montgomery Moses, Circuit Judge of the Seventh Circuit, South Carolina, was to-day found guilty of the second, third, fourth, 8fth and seventh articles of impeachment, charging him with high crimes and misde-meanors. He was immediately atterward formally re-moved from office by the Senate, in presence of the members of the House of Representatives and a large number of speciators. PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

ASSEMBLING OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT LANCASTER-THE WALLACE AND BANDALL FACTIONS-RAG MONEY MEN IN A DEJECTED MOOD-THE SALARY GRAB SPECTRE.

LANCASTER, March 21, 1876.

All the delegates to the Democratic State Conven tion, to be called to order to-morrow at noon in Pulton Hall, are now in town, accompanied, of course, by the usual number of outsiders and henchmen of the rival leaders. That the capital of one of the strongest republican counties in Pennsylvania should be chosen for this democratic council seems unusual enough but it becomes still more odd, not to say omine when we remember, as the democracy pitchet its tents on the camp ground of its ene mies, that it is a party which has been defeated in every national contest for twenty years and has scarcely elected a legislature or State officer in Pennsylvannia for eighteen years. Nominally, the Convention is called to elect delegates to represent Pennsylvania in the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, but really, it is to decide in a short, but decisive struggle, whether Samuel J. Randall or Wm. A. Wallace, shall direct the officers of the party in this State as its recognized leaders. The two rivals are here in person, and the contest will be therefore all the more spirited when it comes. Both came out at express rate direct from Washington, Wallace having left his seat in the Senate for the purpose, and violating precedent in being the first United States Senator who has left Washington to take part in a political convention. At least this is what the Randall men declare, and they are accordingly en. deavoring to turn it to account and to his discredit alleging him to have done what even Simon Cameron inveterate wire puller as he is, has never resorted to. eight delegates in the Presidential Convention, double the number of her Congressmen-twenty-seven Repre tative delegates are usually selected by the delegated from the respective districts and ratified by the convention without a contest; but there are reasons for believing that

vention without a contest; but there are reasons for believing that

THERE MAY BE A DEPARTURE

from the customary tameness of this formality. The four Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, the delegates at large, are nominated and elected by the Convention as a whole, and it is here where the fight will come between Randal and Wallace, both of whom will be urged. The struggle does not seem to whom will be urged. The struggle does not seem to have any significance beyond the merely personal ambition of the two men, both belonging to the same wing of the party. As far as present indications go the Wallace men are the stronger, Randall's support consisting of the Philadelphia delegation. There are fifty-nine of these, but among them are many Wallace men. Alexander McClure is here from Philadelphia working in the interest of Wallace, there being a bitter feud between him and Randall. Randall's influence seems to be on the decline. His record on the back pay salary grab, against which the democratic conventions have taken decided ground and in the well known fact that he is identified with Grant and Robeson in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, have contributed to cause a growing distrust of him. Squire McMullen, the famous Fourth ward democrat of Philadelphia, is working hard for Randall among the country delegates. He is confident of securing Randall's election in any event, having it nicely arranged that if he is defeated as delegate, in which capacity he can be just as influential. This plan may be spoiled if the convention should refuse to ratify the representative delegates. Two facts are evident as to to-morrow's work. The

This plan may be spoiled if the convention should refuse to ratify the representative delegates without dispute.

Two facts are evident as to to-morrow's work. The first is that the rag money men will be badly defeated. They will not be able to secure recognition in the resolutions. Their most blatant apostle is absent, having seen that it would be "no go" to urge his doctrines, and even the wildest inflatients from the extreme western part of the State are discouraged.

NO INSTRUCTIONS FOR DELEGATES.

The second fact is that there will be no recommendation as to the nomination for the Presidency. The delegates to St. Louis will not be instructed. Tiden has no friends here, Ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has a few; but Thurman has more, and is gaining. Hendricks appeared to be the favorite at first, but is losing from some cause not just now apparent, and his supporters are gong over to Thurman. Many of the delegates did not arrive until this evening, and there is a consequent slowness in going to work. It is definitely settled that no recommendation will be made to the national convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the matter being left where it belongs, with the Congressional districts. It may be mentioned, however, that Hendricks and Curtin are the ticket which seems to meet with most lavor among the delegates. It is doubtful whether any reference to the financial question will be made in the resolutions to be adopted to-morrow. If anything is declared, it will be against the Resumption act, demanding its repeal on the ground that any resumption at a fixed time declared by law would be inexpedient and dangerous.

For delegates at large to St. Louis the ticket of the Wallace men has the names of Senator Wallace, Stato Senator Dill and Jonel North, of Lancaster, positively agreed upoh, while the fourth man will be either Edgar Gowan, of Allegheny; Heister Clymer, of Berks, or Senator Yerkes, of Bucks. The Randall men have agreed upon the following:—S. J. Randall, C. R. Buckalew, James P. Barr and Colonel North. Colonel McClure and other leading friends of Wallace declare that Randall will be the worst whipped man ever seen at a democratic convention. They declare that he has introduced "boggas" contests among the Philadelphia delegation for the purpose of pushing in his own men and crowding out those really elected. The committee on contested seats has been arranged to-night, and they are all men, it is claimed, who will not only throw out these pretended delegates, but will punish Randall by rejecting some of been arranged to-night, and they are all men, it is ciamed, who will not only throw out these pretended delegates, but will punish Randall by rejecting some of those in his interest, who have been properly elected, a policy which might be justifiable did two wrongs ever make a right. So jubilant are the Wallace men that they even assert that none of Randall's friends will dare to nominate him, but that one of his enemies will do it just to show him that he will be hissed down. From an interview I have just had with Randall and from careful inquiries there is reason to think the Wallace laction are playing a gigantic game of brag. Randall may be deleated, but his discomfiture will be nothing like as great as his opponents picture. The Convention to-morrow will be called to order by Bondrick B. Wright, Chairman of the State Committee.

W. H. Playford, of the Fayette and Greene district, will be temporary chairman, and Robert Monaghan, of Delaware, permanent chairman. The Wallace men will claim this as a triumph. McClure says it is a slap in the face for Randali, because Monaghan was the man who introduced the anti-salary grab resolution at Wilkesbarre.

who introduced the anti-salary grab resolution at Wilkesharre.

Mr. Randall is taking it easily and quietly, having gone to bed two hours ago, while the Wallace men are foud and noisy in their exultant prophecies. They now claim twenty-two votes from Randall's own Philadelphia delegation. When I saked Randall if it was true that his prospects were bad, he replied, with a quiet smile, "How can they count noses when all the delegates to this convention have not yet arrived? Wait until to morrow."

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, March 22-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England, clear and colder weather, with northwest to southwest winds and rising barometer. For the Middle States and lower lakes, clear or clearing weather and northwesterly to southwesterly winds, slight changes in temperature and rising ba-

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear and cold weather will continue, with stationary or rising barometer, light, variable winds, shirting to southerly and southeasterly, accompanied by a slight rise of

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather and slightly rising temperature, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, accompanied

by falling barometer during the day.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with southeast to southwest winds and slight changes in barometer, followed in the Lower ssouri valley during the night by threatening wea-

ther and possibly rain. The Central Mississippi, Red River and the Savannah below Augusta, will rise during Wednesday. Cautionary signals continue at Eastport, Portland

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 12 M. 15 28
Average temperature vesterday. 37%
Average temperature for corresponding date last
year. 23%

ARRIVAL OF MARSH.

On the early morning train from Montreal, yesterday, there arrived in town Mr. Caleb P. Marsh and his wife. They immediately proceeded to their residence, No. 30 West Fitty-seventh street, and took breakfast. Both remained indoors all day and strengously de-clined to receive any visitors. In the evening Mr. Marsh, accompanied by his wife, took the train for Washington, where the husband and wise will give tes-tumony against the late Secretary of War. Beyond these lacts nothing further could be ascertained.

THE SPRING EQUINOX.

An Appalling Catalogue of Tragic Wrecks.

The Coasts Strewn with Remains of Small Vessels.

MANY SAILORS DROWNED.

Inland Fury and Destructiveness of the Storm.

RAILROAD AND STEAMER ACCIDENTS.

The storm, which has wrought such havor along the coast, was severest in the city at an early hour yester day morning. The snow had fallen so heavily as mpede travel greatly during the night, but under the dissipating influence of a driving rain, which continued for three or four hours, not a vestige of it re-mained. The snow in its fall was so blinding as to make pedestrianism exceedingly unpleasant, but the fore the wind was far worse. Fortunately the storm visited the city at a time when but few were only to a small proportion of the inhabitants. No serious damage is reported to have resulted from its

At a late hour on Monday night, during the preva lence of the gale, the bell tower of the East New York Fire Department, situated in the rear of the house occupied by Truck Company No. 1, on the Jamaica plank road, was blown down. The structure, which

delay.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning the rear foundation wall of the bakery of B. Watson, corner of Jay and Tiliary streets, was washed away by the rain, and falling in destroyed \$200 worth of flour. Mr. Watson was in the bake shop at the momons it caved in and narrowly escaped the loss of his life. Several minor accidents are also reported as having occurred during the storm.

IN JERSKY CITY.

The storm in Jersey City and vicinity was the severest known for many years. A spring tide inundated the marshes on the east of Bergen Hill and flooded hundreds of ceilars. Stables and barns were unroofed by the terrific gale that swept across the city at mid-night. Trees were blown down on West Side avenue and the Newark plank road. The ferryboats encoun-tered heavy winds and were delayed by a strong flood

ALONG THE JERSEY SHORE. LONG BRANCH, March 21, 1876.

The loss of the Maggie M. Weaver, of Green Creek N. J., Captain Walter Joseph Weaver, which went ashore in the storm of yesterday afternoon and last evening, is complete, and it is believed that the entire crew, which, it is supposed, numbered from seven to nine men, were drowned. a fore-and-ait schooner, of about two hundred and forty tons, and was first seen by Benjamin Beebe, tho captain of a Jersey smack, lying at the railroad dock, who was on the beach, opposite the Horseshoe. This was about five o'clock. The vessel at this time was on the bar, and a portion of her hull was out of the water. The flapping of her sails attracted his attention, and on arriving on the beach, about one hundred yards distant from the wreck, he noticed one of the crew come out of the quarter-deck and go to the main rigging. Beebe signalled him to come out of the main rigging and to the foremast, which, as the vessel was head on, was nearer the shore. The man obeyed. Beebe, hurried to No. 1 life station at once, and the crew turned out quickly to the rescue, with a lifeboat, life car, life line and mortar. They attempted to launch a The crew from life station No. 2 came to their assistance, and a ball, to which the life line was attached, This time the man was not to be seen, and, as the life line could not be fastened, the life car was not launched. The weather set in quite thick and th wreck could no longer be seen.

THE MORNING SCREEK. This morning, when the crews and the residents of the neighborhood repaired to the scene of the wreck, in the hope of saving lives or at least securing some of the bodies, the beach for a mile and a half was strewn with debris from the schooner. The anchor, chains and and sailors report that they never saw a vessel so com pletely broken up, showing clearly that she was very ashore indicated her weakness. She was altogether unfit to weather such a storm as this, which is reported to be the most severe that has been experiences on the beach in four years. Among the

RELICS PICKED UP vas an envelope addressed to "Mr. Walter S. Worth, No. 265 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn," On the corner is written, "Green Creek, N. J., January 5;" showing that it was mailed from that point in Cape May county. The letter was in a lady's handwriting. It is believed that Worth is one of the crew. Another envelope addressed to Worth at Green Creek, bearing the postmark, "Georgetown, October 7," was also found. Opinions giffer as to the cargo. Major Edward Wardell, Coast Wrecking Master and Agent of the underwriters, expresses the belief that the vessel is a coafer, bound from Boston or some other Eastern port to the Delaware, running back from the Hook for a harbor light. He is led to this conclusion by the fact that not a piece of coal as large as a pea can be found on the shore. The only article that we indicate a cargo in her was a can of varnish that was washed ashore. Early this morning a rumor reache this place that some of the hodies had been found and Coroner Gugle and Mayor Cooper proceeded to the

washed ashore. Early this morning a rumor reached this place that some of the bodies had been found, and Coroner Gugle and Mayor Cooper proceeded to the scene of the wreck to hold an inquest. They found the report of recovering of bodies false, and returned on the last train. The wreck was visited by large numbers during the day and many wild rumors were afloat that could not be verified. All seem to agree, however, that I walked several miles along the beach to-night and drove from Scabright to this point in search of other wrecks. At Lite Saving Station No. 4, just above Atlanticyllie, Captain Charles H. Valentine reports Anorthen where.

It was too dark to see ber, but she is described as a fore and all schooner. She was first seen this morning, about seven o'clock, her masts standing up out of the water and her hull down. As there were no persons clinging to the rigging, and she was about six miles off, no attempt was made to reach her with a lifeboat. About nine o'clock a tug, supposed to be the Cyclops, Captain Harzard, went alongside, but the result of his investigations is not known. This morning Captain Valentine's lite-saving patrot found on the beach a vessel's figure head, four cabin doors and a new compass, believed to belong to the vessel. The figure-head is carved work, painted a light wine color, and the cabin doors such as are used in companion ways, are white. One of the lite saving crew expresses the belief that she is a 200 ton schooner of recent construction, as the pieces washed abnor are new. When last seen, this afternoon before dark, the masts still stood out of water and the bowsprit was gone, but under a powerful glass the foresail could be seen flapping in the wind. It is thought that her cargo is light or she would have stink, and their theory is, that being a new vessel with light cargo, the anchor being dropping in the wind.

So from pankingon's, at the Highlands, to those at Occan can be asserted to the tury of the storm and may yet be saved from total wreck. Pilot boat No. 21 wa

the cottages. The ship Ontario, which went ashore near Atlantic City, last week, is reported by the Coast Wrocking Company to have broken up and became a total loss.

MARINE DISASTERS ELSEWHERE. WRECKS REPORTED AT BOSTON.

Boston, March 21, 1876. A Thatcher's despatch to-day says a fearful southeast gale is prevailing there, with a tremendous sea running. One hundred and fifteen vessels were in sight at two o'clock in the afternoon, which put to sea when the storm signals were hoisted. There are no vessels in sight now. The velocity of the wind is forty-seven miles per hour. The highest point reached was at five o'clock this morning, registering sixty miles per hour. The schooner Hattie Atwood, Captain Foster, from Virginia, laden with oysters, went ashore during the

virginia, laden with oysters, went ashore during the storm last night on Toddy Rocks. She filled and sunk. The crew were rescued by the life-saving boat of the Humane Society at Hull, and brought to this city.

The large fishing schooner Binney, of Swampscott, is ashore near that place and may go to pieces.

The schooner Charles E. Jackson, from Philadelphia, with coal, went ashore this morning on Marbiehead Neck. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss. The crew of six men were rescued, some in an exhausted condition.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 21, 1876. The brig Mattie B. Russell, of Portland, from Matauzas for Boston, with a cargo of molasses, arrived here last night, and during the night dragged ashore on the west side of the harbor, near West Chop. She is probably badly ashore, as a storm tide prevails.

The brig Varnum H. Hill, from Port an Prince, of and for Boston, with a cargo of logwood, parted her chain and went ashore on the west side of the harbor last night. The vessel is light.

SOUND BOATS DETAINED BY THE STORM.

NEWPORT, R. J., March 21, 1876. The steamer Old Colony and freight boat Albatross, of the Fall River line, did not venture from their dock at this port last night after their arrival from Fall River. The steamer Newport, from New York, has not arrived, owing to the storm. The steamer City of Newport, plying between this port and Providence, was unable to leave her dock.

The storm in this vicinity was very severe last night, and it has but slightly abated. No damage to the shipping has been reported thus far.

COLLISION DURING A FOG IN NEWPORT HARBOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21, 1876. The equinoctial storm has raged with uncommo violence since three o'clock this morning, but began to abate at about noon. Some damage was done in variou sections of the city. In Newport Harbor, at noon, the steamers Ecolus and Old Colony came in collision dur-ing a thick fog, and the former lost her bow and re-turned to her dock. The Schultz will probably take the place of the Ecolus on the Wickford route. The Old Colony was struck amiuships and so much damaged that she must return to Fall River.

DISASTERS NEAR GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER Mass., March 21, 1876. The schooner J. R. Diverty is ashore on Ten Pound Island. She lies in a bad position and is filling with

in the harbor. She has had her mainmast broken off near the deck.

The schooner Davy Crockett, which arrived last night, reports the loss of Neil Gillis, one of the crew, who was washed overboard and drowned on the 11th

BLOWN ASHORE.

CAMDEN, Me., March 21, 1876. The schooner Francis A. Baker, of Lincolnville, was blown ashore here this afternoon, and is now breaking to pieces. There is no insurance on her.

DISASTERS IN PORTLAND HARBOR.

PORTLAND, Mc., March 21, 1876.
The barkentine Harriet S. Jackson, Captain Bacon, from New York for Wiscasset, went ashore last night on Spring Point Ledge at the entrance to Portland Harbor, and lies in a dangerous position. The vessel is probably a total loss. The crew got ashore safely.

The gale continues at this hour (two o'clock P. M.) with increased violence, and considerable damage has been done. The bark Emma G., loading at the wharf, broke her fenders and badly stove the wharf. The revenue cutter Dalias has been somewhat damaged at the wharf, and has had to pull out into the stream. The steam tug Tigre, while assisting the barkentine Hattie S. Jackson, blew out her steamchest and had to return to the city. Several schooners, the names of which are unknown, have, been badly damaged. The steeple of the Free Street Baptist church is swaying badly and is expected to fall. on Spring Point Ledge at the entrance to Portland

DRIVEN ON THE ROCKS.

ROCKLAND, Ma., March 21, 1876. The schooner Caroline Knight, whife lying in this port, broke from her wharf in the gale of last night and went ashore on the rocks, where she now lies bilged, with her forefoot gone and rail broken. Several other schooners dragged their anchors, but incurred no serious damage.

SCHOONERS AND THEIR CREWS LOST NEAR PROVINCETOWN.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 21, 1876. One of the beaviest gales experienced for many years is now raging here. Great damage is being done to the shipping at this port, and it is support many lives are lost. As yet the extent of the damage cannot be ascertained.

The stern and quarter boards of the schooner Canvilla, of Boston, came ashore early this morning, and it is supposed that the crew are all lost, as their

villa, of Boston, came ashore early this morning, and it is supposed that the crew are all lost, as their chances of boarding another vessel were very slight with the sea so high.

The new schooner Willie Swift, of this place, parted her moorings, and, after striking another vessel, came upon the beach and is badly used up.

The schooner J. H. Collins came ashore at Freeman & Hilliard's wharf, striking the schooner Charles Allistrum, and both vessels came upon the beach and are badly damaged.

The schooner Joseph W. Fish, of St. George, Me, Captain Rawlings, came ashore at Steamboat wharf, striking the schooner Comet, of Boston, and sunk at the end of the wharf. The Comet is now full of water and suking fast. Both vessels are breaking up, and if the wind holds out much longer the end of the wharf will be completely demolished.

One schooner is sunk whose name is unknown, and the late of her crew is yet to be learned.

The steamer Fannie Sprague parted her moorings and came ashore near Central wharf, but is only slightly damaged.

There are several vessels riding out the gale that have lost a mast and others spars.

The schooner is & L. Morae is ashore near Race Point, and is to be sold at auction.

The schooner los is ashore at Spar Yard. The damage is slight.

INJURED SHIPPING AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1876.

The bark Ella Moore, which arrived here to-day from London, had bad weather February 29, on the Banks. Her bulwarks were stove and her rudder head damaged. The schooner C. W. Lewis, which arrived here to-day from Matanzas on the Sih inst. in latitude 32 deg., longitude 77 deg., in a heavy west-southwest gale shipped a heavy sea and had a boat stove and was otherwise

COAL BARGES WRECKED AT NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1876.

Six coal barges were wrecked by the storm and sunk at the foot of St. Joseph street. The loss on them is estimated at \$79,000. A barge of staves went to pieces, the loss on which is \$3,000.

THE STRESS OF WEATHER ON THE NORTHEAST

COAST. HALIPAX, N. S., March 21, 1876. A southeast gale prevailed here this evening. The bark Live Oak, deal laden and full of water, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was fallen in with last night by the steamer Edgar Stewart while the bark was being towed by the schooner John Smith, of Gleucester.

The steamer took them both into Barrington. There is no tidings of the crew of the Live Oak. Her houses and boats were gone, her saits much torn and her yards broken. Her decks had evidently been awept by the

broken. Ber demonstrate and the season the Newloundiand sailing fleet which left St. Johns on the 10th inst. stuck in the ice within sight of port until yesterday, when the wind changed and carried them to sea.

THE STORM INLAND. DAMAGE, DELAY AND DEATH CAUSED IN NEW

Bosros, March 21, 1876.
Reports from all points in New England indicate that the storm of yesterday and to-day was the most severe of the season. From twelve to eighteen inches of snow fell in some places. The trains on the Ver-mont Central Railway are completely blockaded with snow. At midnight last night, while the storm was at its height, a large tenement house at West Rutland, Vi., occupied by eighteen families, took fire and burned down. The tenants were driven out in the storm without saving any of their goods or clothing. They suffered severely. The loss by the fire will be several thousand dollars.

thousand dollars.

The Newport train on the Old Colony Railroad, bound for Boston, was partially thrown from the track about nine o'clock this morning at Half Way House, two and a half miles below Fall River. The baggage car, smoking car and one passenger car left the track, and the baggage car was parily turned over. Some

damage to the cars was done, but the loss is not large.

A passedger had his leg cut, which is the only accident reported. Trains are now running as usual. A freight train had passed over the road just before the disaster, which was caused by a washout.

A train on the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad was thrown from the track about one o'clock P. M. today near North Lexington by the giving way of a culvert weakened by the storm. Conductor Hallet was thrown through a window and painfully injured. The brakemen and several of the passengers were slightly hurt.

damage to the cars was done, but the loss is not large.

LITTLETON, N. H., March 2I, 1876. The gale here is the severest experienced for years. Thirty feet of the roof of the Profile House, at Franconia Mountains, was blown off this rorning. The parlor doors were blown in, and three inches of snow was deposited on the parior floor. The carriage house, 100 teet long, was blown down and the barn unroofed. A large force will go up from here to-night to make re-pairs.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

WHITEPIELD, N. H., March 21, 1876. The bridge of the Mount Washington branch road at this place was blown six inches out of line by the gale last night, rendering the passage of trains over it No trains on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad assed through the White Mountain Notch to-day.

KILLED BY THE GALE. Augusta, Me., March 21, 1876. Jonathan Laiten, residing on Hospital street, was killed during the gale this forenoon by his barn door slamming upon him and fracturing his skull.

DESTRUCTION OF A SUMMER HOTEL.

Віпригоко, Ме., Магсh 21, 1876. Orchard Beach, was blown down by the gale to-day, and is a complete wreck. The loss is heavy. The house was to have been completed in June, to replace the one burned, and would have been the largest summer hotel east of Long Branch.

IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21, 1876. Parties from Grenada, Miss., represent the storm of Sunday night as grand and terrific. During the day it sleeted, and trees and shrubbery were covered with ice. When night came a furious snow storm set in, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and terrific thunder, making a scene never before witnessed in that section. In the northern portion of Mississippi the snow fell to the depth of one foot.

A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

NEWPORT HARBOR-NO LIVES LOST-NOBODY HURT AND ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES TO THE BOATS.

NEWPORT, March 21, 1876. A steamboat collision occurred in this harbor at about fitteen minutes past one o'clock this afternoon, which came very near being a serious accident. The steamer Kolus, Captain Reynolds, carrying the mails and connecting for New York at Wickford, left her dock here at one o'clock on her regular trip. As she with the steamer Old Colony, of the Fall River line, which had remained here all night instead of going to which had remained here all night instead of going to New York, on account of the storm, and which, when the Eolus was passing, was pushing out on her way to Fail River, it having been decided to omit one trip. The Eolus struck her with great force on the port side, carrying away the entire front of the kitchen and also crushed in the guards considerably. So loud was the concussion that it could be heard for a long distance in the city, and the sound resembled the falling of a building. The bow of the Eolus was completely carried away, and as she returned to her dock she presented a sorry appearance. On Saturday she resumed her place on the line, after having had \$10,000 expended upon her at Noank, Conn. to repair the damage caused by running on the rocks at the entrance to Wickford Harbor.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN SIMMONS.

Mick ord Harbor.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN SIMMONS.

Captain is M. Simmons, of the Old Colony, makes the following statement:—

"We mot the Folus on the port bow. Seeing her coming upon us I gave one whistle for him to pass to the right, which was answered by the Eolus. In a few seconds the Eolus stopped. I halloued to her captain to back his boat, which he did but a trifle, He then kept on his course and ran into us. It would not do for us to stop, for if we had we should have sunk the Eolus, as the captain of the latter did not make any effort to sheer his boat. It was downright carelessness on the part of the captain of the Eolus, and I can prove it when the proper time comes."

The following is the statement of Captain Reynolds, of the Eolus:—

The following is the statement of Captain Reynolds, of the Eolus:—

"We left our dock upon the regular time, and had no idea that the Old Colony proposed to leave her dock. Just as we were passing by the head of it, as soon as I saw the Old Colony, I stopped the Eolus, to back her as hard as I could. All this time the Old Colony was moving ahead, thus bringing out the bow of the Eolus."

Captain Reynolds contends that he should have had the right of way while going out upon his regular time and being the bearer of the United States mail. The New York passengers who had remained on board the Old Colony all night, on account of the storm, were on board the Eolus at the time of the accident.

The P. C. Schultz took the place of the Eolus thir evening.

were on board the Eolus at the time of the accident.

The P. C. Schultz took the place of the Eolus thir evening.

Board Henry H. Fay, of this city, on his way to Providence to attend the Legislature, was on board the Eolus, and furnishes the following account of the accident:—

The Eolus left her dock at one o'clock. In less than five minutes, when approaching Long Whart, the steamer Old Colony, which was just leaving her whart, whistied a warning and the Eolus responded. The Old Colony advanced, while the Eolus began to back water; owing, however, to the force of the gale blowing at the time, her forward motion was not entirely suspended, and she struck the Old Colony just forward of the wheelihouse, driving her bow into her. The forward motion of the Old Colony soon disengaged the Eolus steamed for the whart, which was soon reached in safety. There was considerable excitement among the passengers, and cries of "Lower away the boats!" were heard on all sides; but Captain Reynolds, knowing that he could reach the dock, paid no beed to these requests. Many of the passengers thought she was sinking, but by the coolness and excellent management of Captain Reynolds they were quietted until they were assured of salety.

The steambout inspectors will be called upon to de cide who is to blame in the matter. One side now blames the other for the collision, as will be seen by the statements of both captains, and nothing but the usual investigation will decide the matter. A large gang of workmen are at work on the Old Colony clearing away the debris, and they expect to have her in residues to resume her piace to-morrow night; consequently there will be no boat to or from New York to night. The accident will cost the owners of the Eolus about \$2,000 and the owners of the owners of the Eolus about \$2,000 and the owners of the Old Colony nearly as much more.

RACING AT SACRAMENTO

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1876. The match between Foster and Springbok, at Sacracento, is off. Springbok's friends would not come te terms. It is also reported that Foster will not start in the two mile and repeat race, at the Bay District track,

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, published in your paper of this date, it is recommended that, after paying all primary losses arising under the Geneva award, there will yet remain a surplus of over \$4,500,000, which it proposes to divide, pro rafa, among the insurance com panies "who have paid for vessels and merchandise destroyed by such crusers on the high seas.'

Now, this recommendation of the committee is justified in their report by the assertion "that, had not the cruisers in question destroyed the particular vessels insured, such companies would have had the amount they paid to the insured therefor in their treasuries." Of course they would. But suppose these insurance companies have more than recouped their losses by war premiums where no losses accreed? In such case it would seem that the real losers were not the insurance companies, but the parties who actually paid these war premiums. If this surplus of \$4,500,000 is to be divided at all there can be no equity in its distribution which shall ignore the just claims of those who paid the enormous war premiums on our coastwise trade subsequent to the capture of New Orleans. If the insurance companies are to get this overplus, they should be required to rotund at least seventy-five per cent of their war premiums on coastwise risks it eases where no losses accrued.

March 20, 1876. destroyed by such crusers on the high sess.

CONDITION OF EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN.

A visit to the residence of ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan yesterday morning found him somewhat bet ter; but, as from the nature of his disease-congestion of the brain-he is liable to sudden changes, he cannot be yet considered out of danger. Several of his friends remained up with aim last night, and say he passed